

RECEIVING SHIP GIVES PERFORMANCE

"The Pep Patrol," Company Thirty-two, Gives Play to Mark Its Graduation to Main Ship

ATTENDANCE IS LARGE

Seven-thirty last night saw the opening of a very bright and interesting vaudeville performance given by Company Thirty-two, Naval Aviators. Its title was "The Pep Patrol," and it was dedicated to Lieut. S. W. Sargeant and staff of the Receiving Ship. In reality it was a graduating play as it marked the passing of "The Pep Patrol," Company Thirty-two, from the Receiving Ship to the Main Ship. From the Main Ship, which is the ground school, the aviators will later proceed to Florida to the flying school.

The program follows:

- A Opening Chorus.
- B Ballads sung by J. Camp, Jr.
- C Mazician, Richard Morse.
- D Poison Ivy Sextet, Schombes, Reagan, Lewis, Dodd, Gatchell, McKee.
- E Gymnastic Stunts.
- F Seven O'clock Sick Call, a play written by R. J. Burchard.
- G Monologue, by O. W. Perrin.
- H Williams and Doyle in Specialties.
- I Flueless Four.
- J Canadian Sketch, by the Canadian Aviators.
- K Pony Ballet, Young, Miller, Wise, Oppenheimer, Carpenter, Williams and Hungerford.
- L Trio—Saxophone violin and piano—Lansing, St. Caire, and Bitters.
- M Closing Chorus.

An immense crowd was present, filling the room to overflowing. Much credit is due to Show Committee for the success of the play. This committee consisted of Rodow H. Abeken, formerly head of the recreation bureau in St. Louis, H. C. Bitters, T. J. Keefe, F. Elliot and J. R. Byers. The songs were written by T. J. Keefe and R. Whitescarver.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, ATTENTION

Washington, D. C.—A circular recently issued by the War Industries Board calls attention to the fact that no permits or licenses will be required by the Board for public highway improvements and State pavements when expressly approved in writing by the United States Highway Council. The Highway Council calls this statement to the attention of State, county and city officials, some of whom have shown confusion as to what Federal approval is necessary for this class of construction work.

More than 6,000 applications for approval of highway projects have been received by the Council.

The United States Employment Service is now represented in the membership of the Council. The other Federal agencies represented are the War Department, Railroad Administration, Fuel Administration, War Industries Board, and Bureau of Public Roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Programs of work in construction of streets and highways for 1919, being made up under the supervision of State highway departments are to be submitted to the Council on or before December 10, 1918.

In response to queries from local officials the Highway Council recently has made the following rulings:

The Council does not exercise jurisdiction over sidewalk construction.

Construction work, whether it costs more or less than \$200 should be submitted if it involves any of the materials under the control of the War Industries Board or the Fuel Administration. When materials are already on hand or are locally available, application for Federal approval need not be made.

Lowell Institute, Established 1838, To Continue Its Courses This Winter

Many Famous Scholars Have Lectured To Lowell Students in Past Years. Free Public Talks To Be Held This Year

LECTURES IN HUNTINGTON HALL

This year the Institute maintains five courses: Free public lectures in Huntington Hall, free evening school for industrial foremen, collegiate course, lectures in King's Chapel on current topics in theology. A circular describing the various courses and explanation of how tickets are distributed may be had by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the curator, 491 Huntington avenue.

The history of the Lowell Institute is closely linked with that of Boston. In order to understand how the Institute came to be started it is necessary to understand conditions in Boston in the early 19th century. From 1825 to 1850 or later lectures may be said to have been epidemic in New England and particularly in Boston. It was, in fact, almost the only form of amusement which was available. There were no good theatres, the day of the motion picture was yet a long way off; therefore the lecture system flourished. But it was evident to men of sound scholarship that the system was defective because of the extremely miscellaneous character of the instruction offered and because its very popularity tended to reduce its usefulness unless its standard could be raised and men of talent and culture could be induced, by suitable recompense, to interest themselves in it. This was just what John Lowell, Jr., the founder of the institute, intended to accomplish. The history of the institute shows how effectively this result was brought about.

John Lowell, Jr., who came of a distinguished New England family, was but 32 years old when he made his will bequeathing \$250,000 to found the Lowell Institute. His wife and both his children had died shortly before and he himself died at the age of 37 in Bombay, India.

In accordance with the will, the institute is entrusted to the management of a single trustee. The first to hold this office was John Amory Lowell, a cousin of the founder. The present trustee is A. Lawrence Lowell. By the terms of the will, the trustee for the time being must appoint as his successor some descendant of the grandfather of the founder and of the name of Lowell, if a suitable one can be found.

The first course of lectures in the Lowell Institute was opened on Dec. 31, 1838, with a memorial address upon the founder delivered by Edward Everett. This was followed by the first course of lectures by Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale on geology. The original meeting room was the Odeon, a theatre since destroyed; later they were given at Tremont Temple, then Marlboro Chapel, and then (beginning in 1879) in Huntington Hall, in the Rogers building, of the Institute.

Among the famous scholars who have lectured at the Lowell Institute in past years are the following: Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, Josiah Cooke, Henry Drummond, Mark Hopkins, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, James Russell, Lowell, Charles Eliot Norton, William Dear Howells, Oliver Wendell Holmes and many others.

Perhaps you may be interested in the tribute which Oliver Wendell Holmes made to the Institute. When asked how he estimated the influence which the Lowell Institute had had upon the intellectual life of the country, he replied: "When you have said every enthusiastic thing that you may, you will not have half filled the measure of its importance to Boston—New England—the country at large."

LANSING'S REPORT

Technology Bureau Makes Full Report to Alumni Council

(THIRD INSTALLMENT)

Separate college dinners are held at the Union from time to time, as well as general Union dinners such as at Christmas, Thanksgiving, Decoration Day, etc.

The Tech Bureau has taken an active part in all Union Activities. It was the first to introduce college dinners at the Union, the first to have lectures on war subjects by members of the Army, the first to introduce evening coffee around the grate fire, the first to issue regular bulletins to its members, the first to distribute copies of its college publications to all members, the first to maintain a photographic department, the first to maintain a purchasing system, for its members, the only one to distribute knitted goods and supplies, etc. Its work has been such as to give it a leading position in the Union. Its rooms, being next to the Union library, are often filled with men from other colleges who find the atmosphere of cordial welcome, the open grate fire, the smokes, the games, etc., a place to linger in. As a result the Tech Bureau is one of the most popular at the Union.

One thing of great importance to Tech men, as well as to men from other colleges, is "The Treasure Chest" supplied by the Women's War Auxiliary. This consists of sweaters, wristlets, helmets, socks and other knitted garments, all sorts of supplies, such as shaving mirrors, shaving brushes, tooth paste, tooth brushes, candy, chocolate etc. These things were offered to the Tech

(Continued on page 4)

COAST ARTILLERY

Induction Into This Branch Still Authorized

The following extract from a circular issued from Headquarters, North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, Boston, Mass., has been sent us by Capt. Albert L. Kendall (Technology '94), now Fort Commander at Fort Warren, Mass., with the hope that it will help many graduates of Technology who are now trying to decide what branch of the service they are best qualified for:

"Authority has been granted to issue individual induction orders to several thousand men for service in the Coast Artillery. These men are for various duties, and desired for service abroad. From them we will secure candidates for the Coast Artillery Officers' Training Camp at Fort Munroe, Va., the school for non-commissioned staff officers, and also battery non-commissioned officers, buglers, musicians, chauffeurs, mechanics, cooks, clerks, stenographers, and, in fact, trades of every kind.

"Upon induction the men who desire to apply for the officers' training camp will be sent to the Coast Defense nearest their homes, or to some other coast defense desired by the applicant, provided it is not too far. Upon arrival at the

(Continued on Page 3)

NOTICE

Students between eighteen and twenty-two years of age who wish to take competitive examination to be held October 16 for admission to West Point Military Academy will hand in their names to Captain Keveney, in Room 3-205.

VERY IMPORTANT—NOTICE

The number of men who have reported for examination and induction into the S. A. T. C. is about five hundred short of the number who have received college credentials. This leads to the belief that many men are deliberately delaying hoping for something more to their liking to turn up. The process of induction takes so much time that men delaying are very likely to be drafted for ordinary service before their papers can be put through. This has already happened in two cases.

Men were ordered to report here for such examination and induction on Oct. 10th. No objection will be made to handling their cases on Saturday, but thereafter no men will be enrolled who do not give satisfactory explanation of why they did not report sooner as they were ordered.

EDWIN T. COLE,
Major, U. S. Army.

ARMY AND NAVAL UNITS EAT IN NEW MESS HALL

Capacity of 940 at One Time. New Era in Eating Facilities

Yesterday Technology witnessed a new era in its eating facilities. At twelve o'clock noon the companies of both the Army and Naval Units of the S. A. T. C. formed outside the four doors of the new Mess Hall which is situated beside the Army barracks. At a signal the men marched in through the respective aisles to the food dispensing counters.

The first call of about one thousand men received their food in ten minutes. All of the men were agreeably impressed both with the food and the arrangements made in catering the food. Major Smith and Bursar Ford were witnesses at this important innovation. They will testify to the excellent facilities and the great show of efficiency. Mrs. McLean and her able staff to be congratulated.

The room contains ninety four tables capable of seating ten men each.

PURPOSE OF S. A. T. C.

Third Assistant Secretary of War Keppel recently made public a letter he has written to John J. Lenney, a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, challenging assertions contained in a printed circular sent by the latter to members of the press gallery at Washington. In this circular, which was headed "Husks and Shoddy for Fighting Men; S. A. T. C. for Supermen," it is contended by Lenney that the sons of the fortunate are sent to training camps or colleges to achieve commissions, and that the sons of workers are sent to the hardship and discipline of the ranks.

These assertions are characterized by Third Assistant Secretary Keppel as inaccurate and misleading. He adds: "Your letter shows a total misconception of the policy and practice of the war department in granting line commissions. In the early days of the war it was declared as a matter of policy, that commission in the line branches of the service would be only on a basis of demonstrated ability in competition with other candidates in training camps. This policy has been constantly adhered to. It has given us tens of thousands of well trained and well selected combatant officers and I think it may fairly be said that it is one of the great achievements of the war.

"As to your mention of the students' army training corps, you are under a gross misapprehension as to its purpose and scope. All the men of this corps will volunteer as privates, and as privates will compete for commissions on the same basis as all other enlisted men. Entrance into this corps does not involve deferment of active service. Soldiers of the students' army training corps will see active service as soon as, in many cases sooner than, men of the same ages called through the local boards under the selective draft act.

NAVAL UNIT DULY ORGANIZED

Admiral John J. Rogers, U. S. N., Director—Lt. Little to Take Temporary Command — Barracks Ready

LT. O'NEIL OUTLINES PLAN

Technology was a very busy place yesterday with the activities of registration and the induction of the students into the S. A. T. C. The great majority of the nine hundred students who have already registered have been counted and sorted, assigned to their cots or berths and started in their career as soldiers or sailors. The barracks are all ready and furnished and today at breakfast the great mess hall cared for its round of hearty eaters. The Naval unit took up its quarters in the Civil Engineering building in the offices recently vacated by the Military School of Aeronautics. Under the general direction of Admiral John J. Rogers, U. S. N., Lieutenant Little, U. S. N., is to be the temporary officer of the young naval men.

With reference to the S. A. T. C. Naval Unit information was today received by Lieutenant John Paul O'Neil, U. S. N., in charge of the recruiting office in Boston, who has his office for the time being at Technology, which will be of general interest as defining more clearly the status of men enrolling in the naval unit.

Members of the Naval Section of the Student Army Training Corps, will, after a certain period, be selected according to their performance and assigned to Naval Duty in one of the following ways:

(A) Transferred to a Naval Training Station for special Naval training for one of the following assignments to duty depending upon special qualifications, and upon the emergency demands of the service.

1) If recommended by Commanding Officer as possessing Officer-Material Qualifications, will be permitted to take the competitive examination for entry into one of the following Officer Material Schools:

- (a) Deck Officers' School (Naval Auxiliary Reserve).
- (b) Paymasters' School.
- (c) Engineer Officers' School (Naval Auxiliary Reserve).
- (d) Aviation Officers' School.
- (e) Signal Officers' School.

(2) Assignment to one of the following Pay Officers' Material or Trade Schools:

- Quartermaster (General).
- Quartermaster (Signal).
- Quartermaster (Listeners).
- Deck (Coxswains and Boatswains Mate).
- Radio.

(Continued on Page 3)

SUMMER READING

Reports on Summer Reading will be required some time during the first five weeks of the term. Men taking the War Issues Course will make their report when requested by their instructors. Announcement concerning the hours for the examination on Bryce's American Commonwealth will be made later. All men not taking the War Issues Course are to report at Professor Robinson's office, Room 2-279. Special office hours will be held for the present between 1 and 2 p. m., except Saturdays; but reports may be made at any other time when the office is open.

NOTICE

Any students desiring to compete for positions on the staff of THE TECH should call at the office of THE TECH, 75 Massachusetts Avenue, any day between the hours of 10 and 12.

The Tech

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Although communications may be published unsigned if so requested, the name of the writer must in every case be submitted to the editor. THE TECH assumes no responsibility, however, for the facts as stated nor for the opinions expressed.

The Editor-in-Chief is always responsible for the opinions expressed in the editorial columns, and the Managing Editor for the matter which appears in the news columns.

IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

Robert C. Ellis Night Editor

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1918

ATHLETICS AT TECHNOLOGY

AT the present moment there is much anxiety in many colleges where there have been established S. A. T. C. units with reference to the fate of athletics. While it is to be presumed that if there is anything that the soldier will need it will be to possess a vigorous, healthy and athletic body, still there are athletics—and athletics. It is to the credit of the Institute that it has little solicitude with reference to the future of its athletics, and this for the reason that like its courses the sports have followed the sane and sensible direction. It is interesting therefore to find that the War Department is taking largely the same view of athletics that the Institute has. Cross country and what will correspond to inter-class competitions with some talk of Sunday football are the suggestions set forth at present by the War authorities.

The athletics at the Institute have been its own product. It has not held out to the crack young men of preparatory schools any scholarships, financial advantages or lines of paying employment, but all of the well-developed young men on whom has rested its reputation have come to Technology first of all for its courses. Established here they have been able along Institute lines to present formidable groups against their competitors. In answer to the question whether Technology had any real sports, Mr. Frank M. Kanaly, director of physical culture noted that the swimming team had not been beaten in three years, that the track work has been of the highest character while wrestling has been a feature in which Technology has been very strong.

Little has been said about swimming by the war authorities, it being a fact that many of the men, even those trained for the navy, are not learned the art, but track team and wrestling are among the items that are heartily approved. It is probable that the kind of football that will be developed by the soldiers will have in it the same essentials as that which Technology has favored in its class teams.

The naval units at the Institute have had quite a bit of free time. The barracks now cover what was a much used baseball field. It is probable that the S. A. T. C. will have equal advantages and in them excellent opportunities for athletic practice on the best field in New England. The presence at the field day and other sports of Major E. T. Cole, U. S. A. commandant, is evidence of his interest, while it is gossiped that he will not be opposed to a proper development of the Institute sports. The limitations of home games and the regular diet will not be trying to Technology men, so that the Institute, it would seem, need not be downhearted over its prospects. Like the calisthenics developed here by Mr. Kanaly, which put to military tests were found to be in the fore front of gymnastic efficiency, so it will be found that Technology already has its sports so aligned and arranged that they will lead very directly to a future closely in accord with the possibilities in military training.

THE TECH announces the resignation of Lincoln B. Barker '21 from the position of Circulation Manager because of his duties in the Naval Unit of the S. A. T. C. Maxwell K. Burckett '21 has been elected to fill that position.

Raymond A. St. Laurent '21 has been elected to the position of Advertising Manager.

In spite of the abnormal conditions, The Lowell Institute is planning to give its courses of lectures this winter, and also to run its school for industrial foremen.

PERSONALS

SCOTT PRESSCOTT KIMBALL, 31, died recently at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., from pneumonia. Shortly before he was taken with Spanish influenza and despite a gallant fight he succumbed. His wife, formerly Miss Wilhelmina Rolfe, a trained nurse, and his brother, E. E. Kimball, of 2 Bedford road, were at his bedside when the end came.

When the United States entered the war a year ago last spring Scott Kimball immediately entered the officers' training camp at Plattsburg. Because of minor physical defects he was honorably discharged to come home and resume his duties in the General Electric company. About four weeks ago he went to Camp Upton and commenced training. He was taken ill and army physicians diagnosed his sickness as Spanish influenza. His condition failed to improve. His wife and his brother rushed to his side. The nurses and physicians in the camp hospital did all that was possible to save his life. The end came Saturday afternoon, Sept. 28.

Mr. Kimball was born in 1887 in Salt Lake City, Utah. He received his preliminary education in the schools of that city and was graduated from the Salt Lake City high school several years ago. He then went to Paris, France, and Dresden, Germany, where he studied for three years, returning to the United States to enter Technology. He was graduated from here with the class of 1911. He then commenced work in the testing department of the General Electric company. He remained there about a year and a half, when he entered the foreign department, where he worked for four years. Since June, 1917, he had been employed in the power and mining department.

Mr. Kimball is survived by his wife, his brother, E. E. Kimball, and one sister, Miss Mary H. Kimball, now serving with the Y. M. C. A. in Nevers, France. A brother, Douglass Kimball, and his mother, died a few months ago.

About a year and a half ago Mr. Kimball married Miss Rolfe, then employed in the municipal health department as one of the city nurses. She has lived in Schenectady, N. Y., all her life. Mr. Kimball was a member of the Mohawk Golf Club.

Ensign Frederick Cate of 133 Washington street, Weymouth, died yesterday at Pensacola, Florida of pneumonia.

In July of last year he joined the navy, taking a special course at Technology and practical training at Hampton Roads, Virginia. He was commissioned as ensign, being assigned to Pensacola as instructor to naval aviators.

INCREASED CAMP FACILITIES

Preparations are being made for accommodations to take care of approximately 200,000 additional men in a number of the larger camps and cantonments. The facilities that the five Infantry Replacement Camps, the two Field Artillery Replacement Camps, and the Machine Gun Training Camp and Replacement Base, as well as housing facilities at the three Field Artillery Training Centers, are to be materially enlarged. Permanent hospitals and storehouses will be erected at each of the camps, while at some of them tents will be provided for the added increment of troops. The added facilities at the training camps will be utilized to a large extent to accommodate the Officers' Training Schools, which will be continuously conducted at the camps. The Artillery Training Center at Fayetteville, N. C., is one of the new camps intended to be a permanent station. The new Infantry School of Arms, which will be located at Columbus, Ga., is expected to provide quarters for about 25,000 men.

Camp Hancock, Ga., is to be a machine gun center and will be enlarged to accommodate between 55,000 and 60,000 men. The Officers' Training School now housed in tents at this point will be provided for in barracks and quarters similar to those already erected at other cantonments. The improvements for this purpose will cost about \$2,000,000. This figure does not cover the increased cost for other construction that will be necessary to care for the increased number of men to be located at this camp. It has been decided to make Camp Grant an Infantry Replacement Camp to accommodate between 55,000 and 60,000 men. The present capacity of this

camp is about 42,000. The alterations and additions made necessary by this change will be made after the division now located there is moved. The three Field Artillery firing centers are to be located at West Point, Ky.; Camp Jackson, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C. It is planned to locate six brigades at Fayetteville, six at West Point and four at Jackson. It has also been decided to erect permanent buildings for the Officers' Training Schools at present housed in tents at Camps Lee, Gordon and Pike. These schools have a capacity of about 6,000 men. The estimated cost of erecting barracks and quarters and doing other construction work at each of these schools is about \$2,000,000. Some of the contracts for these improvements have been let and the additions are under way. The others will be pushed ahead with the characteristic speed which has typified the construction work on the former cantonments, and before the winter season arrives there will be ample living quarters as well as hospital facilities for the men brought together under the new draft and assigned to these cantonments.

MEN IN SERVICE

The following are statistics from the War Service Auxiliary, Oct. 5:
Men in service 2468, foreign service 757, Aviation 426, Navy 501, Officers 1569, O. T. C. 171, Insp. or Instr. 116, Amb. R. C., etc. (A. E. F.) 60, Lt. Col. or higher 32, Cited 17, Deaths 45.

BOSTON HERALD PRINTS EDIT ABOUT S. A. T. C.

About 200,000 Men To Be Enlisted, Costing \$800 Each

Under the heading "Two Hundred Thousand Student Soldiers" the Boston Herald recently printed the following editorial:

The induction of 200,000 young men into the army and navy will take place at 500 American colleges during the present week. It is, as President Wilson writes, a significant step both for the young men themselves and for the educational institutions which are now to train them. It indicates that the student army training corps is to be no place for drones or slackers, nor yet for the man who desires to obtain an officer's commission without earning it. The schedule of work calls for 53 hours every week devoted to drill or classroom exercises or to supervised study. There will be no time for the ordinary peace-time activities of the undergraduate. Most of what the public imagination is accustomed to associate with college life has gone by the board for the duration of the war. There will be no intercollegiate athletics, no fraternity gatherings, no compulsory chapel and relatively few hours of leisure for anybody. The college students are starting into a grim business this week.

Yet a genuine compliment has been paid to both the American college and to its students in thus making them into reservoirs for the supply of officer material. A year ago the colleges came forward and offered to place their facilities at the disposal of the government, but there was little thought at that time that the war department would take them at their word. Now that it has done so, however, it is not for the institutions to cavil much about the extent to which their old-time traditions are to be upset and their courses of study turned topsy-turvy. The fact is that the colleges of the country have an army on their hands, and a good-sized army at that. It is estimated that every one of these young men will cost Uncle Sam \$700 or \$800 before they are turned over to the officers' training camps, but those most familiar with the problem will tell you that good material is mighty cheap at that price. At any rate when the war is over it can never be a reproach to the colleges that they failed to do their share.

THE HOME FRONT

The battlefield in Europe is not the only American front. There is a home front, and our people at home should be as patriotic as our men in uniform in foreign lands.

Every American soldier who has fallen in France, every American sailor who has died for his country's cause has given his life for his people. Surely we, their people, can lend our money to our Nation, their country.

Spanish influenza did not keep the Boston Navy Yard from pushing up a total to date of \$292,000. And this campaign is only starting. An epidemic isn't stopping Boston. Is anything stopping you?

NAVY WILL OBTAIN ALL RECRUITS THROUGH THE DRAFT

Addition of 15,000 Men Each Month Is Expected

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

At a conference between representatives of the Navy, Marine Corps, Army, and the Provost Marshal General, arrangements were completed whereby the Navy will obtain through the draft the recruits needed.

By this arrangement the Navy will have an average monthly allotment of 15,000 men, which is not to be exceeded except in cases of emergency. The allotment the Navy is to enlist or enroll when needed men who have special qualifications to fill the Navy's requirements for those skilled in particular naval service. The majority of the 15,000 men will be taken from the run of the draft. Of these the Navy officials will sort out the skilled men and will apply them to the following month's demand for skilled men.

Under the new arrangements the recruiting officers will be known as mobilization officers, and mobilization centers are being established at central points. Men of draft age who have qualifications that make them valuable to the Navy and who are desirous of entering that branch of the service can apply to the officers of these mobilization centers. If applicants measure up to the required standards and demonstrate their fitness, and qualifications, the mobilization officers will apply for them through their local registration boards. This selective system will apply only to the skilled men needed.

Individual enlistment for the Navy may be made from deferred classifications on the grounds of dependency, in view of the higher pay of the Navy, which does away with the possibility of hardship for the dependents.

In selecting men under a Navy call, local boards will not accept any registrant who can not read, write, and speak the English language, or who is not a citizen of the United States. Under such calls no declarants or conscientious objectors will be received.

It also provides that men who have served in the Navy of the United States shall, upon their own application, be permitted to reenlist in the Navy, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. This provision specifically states that the service in the Navy must have been prior to the date of registration. It will therefore not be necessary to accord registrants received and thereafter rejected the privileges of this provision.

The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper published by the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, says editorially about the enemy peace offensive:

"Let the weak hearted who are dreaming of a compromise; let the pacifists who are talking a peace agreement; let the sideliners who have had enough of war; let the so-called inclined pro-Germans who think this war should end without a decision—let them one and all know once and for all that for the American Expeditionary Force there is no such word as 'Peace' with the Huns unbeaten. The man who talks of peace today, except through victory, is a traitor."

The enemy peace offensive is likened to the action of German machine-gun crews in the Vesle fighting, when they fought and killed Americans until they were surrounded, then shouted "Kamerad."

The mothers of the American soldiers in France want the same peace their sons demand. All the courage of the ancient Spartan mother is in the hearts of the women of America.

The object of the Fourth Liberty Loan is to bring that peace—a just peace, a righteous peace, an American peace.

WILL ISSUE GAS MASKS TO TROOPS BEFORE EMBARKING

Publication of the following circular from the office of The Adjutant General is authorized by the War Department:

Gas masks will be issued to all combatant troops, including total personnel of division prior to embarkation. Issue will be made at embarkation camps, and masks must not have been used in training. Troops will be directed to exercise greatest care in handling them to prevent damage during voyage.

Latest reports show the NAVY way past \$4,000,000. Among recent subscriptions swelling total: First Naval District, \$465,250; Fourth Naval District, \$10,350 additional; Fifth District \$92,750; New Orleans Navy Yard \$97,200.



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COAST ARTILLERY
(Continued from Page 1)

coast defense command, the candidates for the officers' school will be placed in a special organization and given an opportunity to review the mathematical studies required for entrance to the Coast Artillery Training Camp before taking the entrance examination. The government does not propose to educate candidates in mathematical studies re- quired, but will afford them an oppor- tunity to review them.

"Several thousand officers will be re- quired in the coast artillery in the next ten months, and at the present time this Corps offers unusual opportunities for rapid advancement and early service on the battlefield. The school for officer candidates has a ten weeks' course of instruction and a class of 200 candidates will start each week. To be eligible for this course a candidate must be phys- ically qualified for general military service and also to pass the required mathe- matical examination, which includes al- gebra, plane geometry, plane trigo- nometry and the use of logarithms. Any man within the draft age is eligible for this school. It is not necessary for a man to be 21 to secure a commission. Graduates of technical schools, especial- ly engineering courses, are exceptionally desirable candidates. Applicants will be issued individual induction orders, and if able to pass the required examination in mathematics, which is conducted by a Board of Army Officers, will be sent to Fort Munroe to attend this school. An examination is held in each coast de- fense command in the latter part of each month, usually about the 25th. All the successful candidates are sent to Fort Munroe to arrive not later than the first Saturday of the following month, without regard to number or length of service. From these men the 200 weekly are drawn. If in deferred classification on account of dependent relatives, registrants inducted into this school may, in case of failure, be given the option of discharge.

"Limited service men CANNOT BE COMMISSIONED in the Coast Artillery, and if mentally qualified should enter some other branch of the service, where it may be possible to obtain a commis- sion. They may, however, if they de- sire, enter the Coast Artillery with a full understanding of the above con- dition."

If you desire to apply for induction into the Coast Artillery for Officers' Training Camp, write to headquarters, North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, 99 Chauncey Street, Boston, Mass., or to Commanding Officer, Fort Warren, Mass., for blank form.

NAVAL UNIT, S. A. T. C.
(Continued from Page 1)

Yeomen.
Hospital Corps.
Quartermaster (aviation).
Machinists' Mates (General).
Machinists' Mates (Aviation).

Elementary Gas Engine School.
"Standard" Gas Engine School (Sub-
Chaser).
Armorer's (Aviation).
Bombers (Aviation).
Seaman Gunners.
Gunners' Mates.
Torpedo Men.
Electricians (General).
Carpenters' Mates (Aviation).
Carpenters' Mates (General).
Aviation Photography.
(3) Assignment to sea for general
service.
(B) An engineering graduate of
recognized engineer school (having
course approved by the Navy Depart-
ment) will be permitted to take com-
petitive examination for entry into the
Officers' Material School, Naval Aux-
iliary Reserve (Engineering).

LIBERTY DAY

Today, October 12, is the four hun-
dred and twenty-sixth anniversary of
the discovery of America. President
Wilson has proclaimed it Liberty Day
and requests the citizens of every com-
munity in the United States—city,
town, and countryside—to celebrate
the day.

The President, in his proclamation,
says:
"Every day the great principles for
which we are fighting take fresh hold
upon our thought and purposes and
make it clearer what the end must be
and what we must do to achieve it.
"We now know more certainly than
we ever knew before why free men
brought the great Nation and Govern-
ment we love into existence, because
it grows clearer and clearer what su-
preme service it is to be America's
privilege to render to the world."

Back of the trenches of France run
our rear-line trenches of America. In
them every one of us is a soldier on
duty. The Liberty loan is a service in
which every man, woman, and child
may take part. Children may carry
the creed of patriotism into their own
homes. Because of this influence a
child may help sell Liberty bonds. I
hereby appoint every child of school
age in the United States a soldier of
the Liberty loan.—W. G. McAdoo.

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Bachelor of Atrocities

IN the vicious guttural language of Kultur, the
degree A. B. means Bachelor of Atrocities.
Are you going to let the Prussian Python strike
at your Alma Mater, as it struck at the Univer-
sity of Louvain?


The Hohenzollern fang strikes at
every element of decency and cul-
ture and taste that your college
stands for. It leaves a track so
terrible that only whispered frag-
ments may be recounted. It has
ripped all the world-old romance
out of war, and reduced it to the
dead, black depths of muck, and
hate, and bitterness.

You may soon be called to fight.
But you are called upon right now
to buy Liberty Bonds. You are
called upon to economize in every
way. It is sometimes harder to

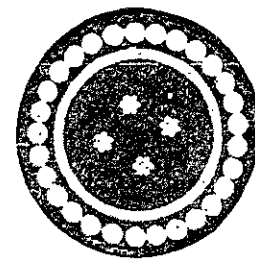
live nobly than to die nobly. The
supreme sacrifice of life may come
easier than the petty sacrifices of
comforts and luxuries. You are
called to exercise stern self-dis-
cipline. Upon this the Allied Suc-
cess depends.

Set aside every possible dollar for
the purchase of Liberty Bonds.
Do it relentlessly. Kill every
wasteful impulse that America
may live. Every Bond you buy
fires point-blank at Prussian Ter-
rorism.

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The stockholders of the Harvard Cooperative
Society have declared a dividend of 10 per cent.
on all purchases made at Technology Branch. The
rate at the Harvard store was fixed at 6 per cent.
on charge purchases and 8 per cent. on cash pur-
chases.

Checks will be ready
the last of October

Moral: Join the Tech Branch

TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
(Your Store)

UNIVERSITY UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

men who came to the Bureau and it was interesting to see how they often refused things which they really would have liked, saying, "no, I can get along without that; save it for some fellow who really needs it." Notices were also placed in our bulletins so that men who could not come to Paris could have the opportunity of drawing on the Treasure Chest for things they needed. When the supply of articles of any kind was greater than the demand, the things were given to men from other colleges. Up to the time the writer left, June 15, five trunks had been brought over by people coming from Boston to Paris, as well as nearly fifty packages sent by Parcel Post. The value of the articles thus contributed by our loyal women backers probably exceeded five thousand dollars in value and did a great deal, not only for the physical comfort of the men but also to let them realize that the women of Tech, as well as the Alumni, were back of them and not far back at that.

When the Technology Club of Paris was first started, the writer was frequently out of town on some special engineering work for the army and during his absence, F. B. Smith, Jr. '18, was Acting Director. Later this work was carried on by Robert M. Allen '17, who very efficiently served in this capacity until he entered the French Army training school. He, along with several other members of the Union and bureau staffs, who were barred from the American Army by its rigid physical requirements, volunteered for the French Army, the physical requirements there being less rigid, and are now loyally serving the Allied cause.

In March, 1918, George Crocker '00, arrived in Paris to take up the work of the Tech Bureau. He at once endeared himself to Tech men and also to the Union by the way he took hold of things, and the Tech Bureau increased

in popularity and service. Fortunately he has been engaged all his life in dealing sympathetically with young men, and it would have been hard to have chosen a better man to continue the work of the Bureau.

The work of the Technology Club and Bureau has been of great value to our men in service abroad. The men have felt that they are fighting for a cause in which the people at home are doing all they can and the expressions of appreciation for what the Alumni have done would, to any one who could hear it, justify all the money and service which has been given. Especially is this true in the case of Mrs. Edward Cunningham, called by all abroad, the Patron Saint of Tech, who not only conceived the idea, financed it during the better part of its first year, but also by continued sympathetic letters, not only to the director but also to many Tech men, made an atmosphere which reacted throughout the entire Union. More than one head of a college bureau expressed himself frequently by saying, "I wish I had a Mrs. Cunningham back of me."

Finances

The work abroad was carried on as economically as possible, consistent with giving the best service. At the outset, it was necessary to furnish all the linen and silverware for the Tech Club, and, with prevailing high prices, the initial expenses were heavy. Fortunately a good deal of these things were later sold for a fair price. Detailed financial reports have been made monthly and the estimate of seven thousand five hundred dollars per year is probably about what the Tech Bureau, as at present operated, will cost. However, a budget of ten thousand dollars should be provided; first to take care of the increased prices now prevailing and second to allow of expansion of the work. With an army of four million men in France the work will undoubtedly grow, and probably an assistant for Mr. Gibbs must be provided. Then, with the new quarters

which the Union is planning to take, the old ones being entirely inadequate, the cost to Tech will be increased so that a budget of ten thousand dollars seems advisable.

In closing the writer wishes to express to the Alumni Association and its officers his appreciation for the opportunity of serving Tech and Tech men abroad during the past year, and his great regret that outside circumstances made it impossible to continue with the work.
Boston, Mass.,
September 30, 1918.

Note—The first installment of the Technology Bureau's report was printed in the issue of Saturday, Oct. 5, 1918, and the second installment was printed in the issue of Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1918.

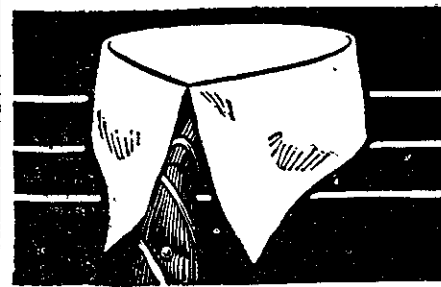
THOUSANDS NEEDED TO HELP
UNCLE SAM COLLECT TAXES

Thousands of new employees will be needed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the largest collection agency in the world, in the administration of the new revenue bill now pending.

For the year ended June 30, 1918, the bureau collected nearly \$3,700,000,000 from more than 4,000,000 individuals and corporations. The pending bill makes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue responsible for the collection in 1919 of not less than \$8,000,000,000.

Taxpayers all over the country must be told all about the new law and how, when, and where to pay their taxes. New forms must be prepared and millions of copies printed and distributed by January 1, 1919. In addition, the vast number of returns filed by taxpayers must be carefully audited and, in many instances, checked against the original books of account.

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